

NATION WHOLLY UNPREPARED TO RESIST ATTACK

Invading Enemy Would Find This Country Almost Helpless.

SENSATIONAL SECRET REPORT

Secretary of War Dickenson Sends Confidential Document to House, Which Refuses to Receive It, But Its Contents Leak Out to the Public.

Washington, D. C., December 14.—A sensational report from the War Department, showing how the country is inadequately protected against invasion from foreign governments, was sent to the House today as a secret document and, after a number of conferences and hurried telephone messages, was returned to the War Department on the ground that the House could not receive a secret report.

With 304 members of that body, the contents of the report would stand a chance of leaking out to the public immediately, in the opinion of those who conferred on the subject when the remote contingency of a secret session of the House was mentioned.

Members of Congress who saw the document before its withdrawal say the report of Secretary Dickenson points out that the country is wholly unprepared for a sudden attack, and that there is a want of munitions of men, of guns and of ammunition that the army should be reorganized and that a council of national defense, with the Secretary of War at its head, should be created by Congress.

The report of General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, which was marked "confidential," dealt with these matters. The real significance of the document is that it makes official admission of conditions already well known among army and navy officers in this country and abroad.

Shows Weak Points. General Wood, in his testimony before the House Military Committee today, discussed the whole subject of national defense, told where the weak points lay, and laid particular emphasis on the possibility of attack from the Orient. He did not give vent to any immediate views as to danger of any immediate invasion, but talked conditionally of the need of Congress, as a prudent and effective act, to take immediate action to guard against any possible trouble from Japan or China.

General Wood contended that while the country is reasonably well defended, much is needed to be done to place it upon a secure basis. He argued that Congress should provide for more artillery and field guards and for a greater stock of munitions of war, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

He believed that the standing army should be expanded from 100,000 to 150,000 men. He favored reducing the terms of enlistment from three years to two years.

He believed in the active encouragement of the militia, and in the maintenance of a valuable first national reserve, and that the 3,000 or more men annually going out of the army to resume private life should be kept in close touch with the government, so that they could constitute a second reserve.

Representative McClachlan, of California, the author of the resolution passed at the last session, which brought about the official exposition of the weakness of the military defenses, said today:

"A foreign country could land 200,000 troops on the Pacific coast in thirty days, and the only intimation of trouble would be their blowing up of the mountain passes, thus preventing any communication with the East. In the three States west of the Rocky Mountains—California, Oregon and Washington—we have 3,000 regular troops and 5,000 State militia, and the military authorities say that it would take years to dislodge foreign troops if they ever secured a foothold under these conditions, and that it would cost the United States \$1,000,000,000."

Administration Idea. The bill introduced today by Representative Hobson, of Alabama, embodies the administrative idea of a national council for defense, and is the result of his conference with President Taft, Secretary Dickinson and other officials. He is designed to establish a national defense council, to be composed of both the executive and legislative branches of the government, and to insure harmony not only in determining, but in enforcing the policy. The idea is to promote efficiency and economy in peace and war.

The Secretary of War would be president of the council; the other members being the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Senate and House Military and Naval Affairs Committees, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the chief of the general staff of the army, the chief of operations of the navy, and the president of the Army and Navy War College.

The holding up of the report grew out of opposition of Representative Tamm, of Minnesota, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, it is said. He understood that it gave him a marked "confidential" and that precaution was indicated only on a part of the document. In the routine handling of the report, it was passed along with other executive documents to the

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MRS. EDDY'S WILL FILED

With Exception of Few Bequests, Her Property Goes to Church. Concord, N. H., December 14.—"For the purpose of more effectively promoting and extending the religion of Christianity," Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, in her will, filed here today, makes the Mother Church of Boston her residuary legatee after payment of other bequests.

Conservative estimates in advance of the official appraisal of the Eddy estate place its value at approximately \$1,000,000.

In addition to the previous gifts made to her son, George W. Glover, of Lond. S. D., \$10,000 is given him in the will, and the same sum is given each of his five children.

Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy, her adopted son, gets \$5,000; Calvin A. Frye, \$20,000; and there are several more bequests of \$1,000 to \$2,000 each to relatives and to attendants of the Eddy household.

By codicils, Mrs. Eddy directs that an indebtedness upon the church edifice of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in New York, shall be cancelled from her estate, and bequeaths her "crown of diamonds" bequest to Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, of New York.

The will was filed this afternoon by Henry M. Baker, the sole executor. Judge Charles R. Cornin received the will in common form, and Mr. Baker petitioned for its approval in similar form. A hearing thereon was ordered to follow the mailing of notices as required by law.

The will filed today was executed on September 13, 1901, and re-executed as an original will November 7, 1907, the date of her having been declared insane. There are two codicils, the first dated November 7, 1907, and the second May 14, 1904.

COLONEL IS DE-LIGHTED

He Is Jubilant Over Carnegie's Peace Contribution.

Cambridge, Mass., December 14.—In speaking on "Applied Ethics" as the Nobel lectures in the Theatre on Tuesday night, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt touched briefly on the building of the Panama Canal, the progress of conservation and the movement toward a general peace as typified by the recent fisheries decision at The Hague.

The Nobel lectures at Harvard provided by a fund given by Mrs. William B. Nobel, in memory of her husband, an Episcopal clergyman, and is for the benefit of the students of the faculty. Just before going on to the lecture platform to-night, Colonel Roosevelt learned of the Carnegie Peace Foundation fund, and he was especially pleased with the announcement with great delight and was especially pleased with the permanent representation of the United States at The Hague.

Toward the end of his lecture he made special reference to the gift as providing the means of making real progress in bringing about the results which Mr. Carnegie desires to see. He said that he had heard of all good citizens here, said Colonel Roosevelt, "and of all patriots in all countries."

"It is a wonderful thing," he said warningly, "that the ultimate word depends on the good practical sense, the judgment and ability of the men who, administering the fund, are in translating the theory into action."

This translation of the moral theories of government into practice, of what he termed "Applied Morality," he sought to illustrate by the Panama Canal, under the direction of Colonel Goethals, conservation, and the peace movement, as furthered by John Hay and Elihu Root.

He declared that in the fortification of the canal and of a larger navy as the best guarantee of peace.

COMING SOUTH AGAIN

Taft Will Be Guest of Commercial Congress in Atlanta.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, D. C., December 14.—President Taft's next trip to the South will be made March 10, according to a promise he made a delegation of Atlanta citizens here today, who were accompanied by a committee from the Southern Commercial Congress. The meeting of the Congress will be held at the Georgia Hotel, on Monday, and President Taft promised that he would be there.

Mr. Taft, representing the French government, also promised to go if he could leave Washington. The Georgians of the committee from the Southern Commercial Congress, accompanied by Senators Terrell, of Georgia; Fletcher, of Florida; and Thomas S. Southgate, of Norfolk; Chas. Hall Davis, of Petersburg; and others.

P. H. McGee.

SITUATION DESPERATE

Cyclonic Storms Flooding Large Part of Country.

Barcelona, December 14.—Storms of a cyclonic character are flooding a large part of the country and the situation is desperate in the provinces of Malaga, Seville, Valladolid, Badajoz, Zamora, Oviedo and Coruna. Practically all the crops in these districts have been ruined by famine. Many villages are now submerged and countless bridges have been swept away. Railroad and telegraphic communications are broken everywhere, and it has been found almost impossible to send assistance to the sufferers.

Gravina dragged her anchors at Coruna and was dashed against a jetty. The Spanish steamer, chartered by the Royal Mail Steamship Company, is reported ashore at Orotava, Tenerife, and is regarded as a total loss. Four of her crew perished.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Miss Vivian Gould and Lord Deedes Will Wed.

London, December 14.—The marriage engagement is announced of Lord Deedes and Miss Vivian Gould, second daughter of George J. Gould, of New York.

John Graham Hope Hershey, Esq., fifth Baron Deedes, succeeded to the title of the short time ago through the death of his father, Lord Deedes, born December 5, 1866. He is a lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Hussars and a member of the distinguished Service Order. He has fought many campaigns, serving against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, in the Matabele War and the Boer War.

He surveyed the Union Pacific Route.

Newport, Ky., December 14.—William Cleburne, who surveyed the original route for the Union Pacific Railroad through the wilds of the far West, died here today, aged sixty-six years. He was a brother of General Patrick Cleburne, a noted Confederate officer.

Explosion on North Dakota. Cleburne, December 14.—An explosion of the United States battleship North Dakota, a seaman named Evans was killed and died soon after receiving his injuries.

WILSON HAILED AS NEXT PRESIDENT

Thus He Is Introduced at Banquet of Southern Society.

CHIEF SPEAKER OF THE EVENING

Sons of Dixie to Number of 800, With Their Guests, Attend Brilliant Annual Affair at Waldorf—Private Dinner Is Given to Governor Elect Dix.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, December 14.—The largest dinner, in point of attendance, ever held by the Southern Society of New York, took place to-night in the grand ball-room of the Waldorf, when about 800 members of the society and their guests occupied every seat and every table in the banquet hall. Also the boxes held a throng of Southern women, whose gay gowns added to the brightness of the American flags that swathed the walls.

Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, made the principal speech of the evening. He spoke on the qualifications of the ideal leader and of the relative position of the nation and the several States as to the rights of each. President McAdoo introduced Mr. Wilson as one of the four men who kept faith with the American people. Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt, "You have drunk the toast of a President of the United States," he continued, "we will now drink a toast to a future president."

Wants to Land Right. Dr. Wilson sat smiling while the toast was drunk and made a deprecating "If I didn't remember who I was yesterday," he said, "I should not know who I am to-day, in view of very recent happenings. I don't know my destination, and I have so much to do just now that I don't care where I land, so long as I land on some people's necks."

Throughout his address Mr. Wilson interspersed a number of little yarns that won the laughter of his audience. "The present problem of our politics," he said, "is not how to redress the powers of government, but how to revitalize and redignify and redeem the powers of the States. There was in the South," he continued, "through all the period when it stood apart and vied a special character of its own, a very strong spirit of individualism, no doubt the jealous regard for the dignity and independence of the individual, but its individuals were bred in a common way, and the energy of Southern life was for society as well as for individuals who made it up. Southern life was formed by a singular combination of strong individuality with common ideals. In the South, a community progresses as the man embodies his neighbors, and their loyalty went out to him and hung to him as a matter of course."

"These are the things which the Southern has brought out of the past into the present," he said, "and the particular problem of the present is to express national purposes in action without loss of local vitality."

"No sane or public-spirited man is jealous of Federal power. Every one who looks disconcertedly upon the present problems of the Union must see that these which are truly national must be taken care of by Federal action. But what we wish to guard against is the trophy of the local agency. What we wish to prevent is anything which will relieve our people from the necessity of taking care of themselves."

"Men of the South ought to see just what the means and the ends of their training and spirit may contribute to a new day will come when the old spirit of neighbors and servants is translated into the terms of a new age."

Governor-Elect Wilson and Governor-Elect Dix, of New York, who came to the Southern Society banquet from another dinner, sat on either hand of William G. McAdoo, president of the society.

Tribute to White.

Mr. Littleton, who has just been elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket from Colonel Roosevelt's own county, prefaced his remarks by introducing himself as being "from a Republican county." Before beginning his address proper Mr. Littleton spoke glowingly of Mr. White, the new chief justice of the United States, and congratulated the President and the Southern people on Mr. Taft's selection.

Governor-Elect Dix, whose speech was brief, spoke of the proverbial hospitality of the South, and he expressed his gladness that the members of the Southern Society have brought a good bit of their own good qualities to New York.

The last speaker of the evening was John Temple Graves. Mr. Graves had the toast, "Parties, Politics and Politicians." His address caused merriment and much applause.

Besides Mr. McAdoo and the other speakers—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dix, Mr. Littleton and John Temple Graves—there were seated at the guest table and about the hall Dr. John C. Wyeth, former president of the society; John E. O'Rourke, Justice Delaney, Borough President McAnany, of Manhattan, and the presidents and other officers of most of the State Societies of New York.

Dix Guest of Honor.

New York, December 14.—John A. Dix, Governor-elect of New York, was made to-night on all probabilities, possibilities and contingencies that may affect the choice by the Legislature of the United States Senator who will succeed Chauncey M. Depew.

During the day he spoke a few urbane comments on those provisions of the State which do hedge a Governor about, and to-night he was shown an open letter addressed to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, by Henry George, Jr., a Representative-elect, who favors the candidacy of

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AFRAID TO TACKLE CKBNEAS WHOLE

So Government Is Going After Electrical Trust in Sections.

COST MILLION TO MAKE FIGHT

Department of Justice Considers This the Most Mammoth of All Its Trust-Busting Suits. Action Will Be Begun Before New Year's Day.

Washington, D. C., December 14.—The government's attack on the so-called electrical trust will begin before New Year's Day unless present plans are changed.

On a certain date—being secret—between now and the beginning of 1911, a bill in equity against one or more of the combine will be filed in some United States court east of the Mississippi River. Then will begin what the Department of Justice considers the mammoth trust-busting suit of its history, and one which involves a test of the Sherman law never brought before. The government's case will depend largely upon the interpretation of the patent laws.

One of the government's prosecutors declares that when the action is instituted it will be recognized as far eclipsing the Standard Oil case in magnitude and public importance, and one conservative estimate is that it will cost the government no less than \$1,000,000 to prosecute to the end. This latter fact is said to be the answer of the Department of Justice to criticisms of delay. Attorney-General Wickham has been very unwilling to involve the government in a case of great expense without the fullest investigation of the government's chances of proving what it will allege.

Tackle It Piecemeal. The investigation is not completed, but it has disclosed an object of attack of such dimensions that the Department of Justice has abandoned any idea of tackling the combine as a whole, and intends to fight the so-called trust in sections.

The bill soon to be filed will be against one of the ten or twenty divisions of the alleged combine, which investigators of the Department of Justice report having found doing business under a general head. All the commodities in the use of electricity have been divided into groups, and the government says that all of them are controlled by a central organization. Incandescent lights are said to be controlled by one group, copper wire by another, street car motors by another, transforming machinery by still another, and so on down the list of electrical appliances.

The government will file its first suit against one of those sections and follow it up by actions against the others as fast as investigations are completed.

SCHOONERS IN COLLISION

Master of One Was on Board With Fractured Skull.

Boston, Mass., December 14.—While her master lay on board with a fractured skull, the three-masted schooner Belle Halladay, of New York, collided with the four-masted schooner General E. S. Greeley, of New Haven, Conn., in Pollock Rip, Sine last night, and an hour later sank in eight fathoms of water. The Greeley was towed to the pier, and the Belle Halladay was towed to the pier.

Captain Nathaniel Brown, of the Belle Halladay, who was injured yesterday, is suffering from internal injuries. The Belle Halladay was bound from Boston to New York with a cargo of paving stones, and she will have to be towed into port.

Captain Brown was taken to a hospital. Rescued, fractured skull. He is suffering from internal injuries. The Belle Halladay was bound from Boston to New York with a cargo of paving stones, and she will have to be towed into port.

After Federal Plum. Slemp and Martin Expect to Land It for Virginia.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., December 14.—Representative Slemp, of National Committeeman Alvin H. Martin, of Virginia, called on President Taft today concerning Virginia appointments.

Asked from the fact that they expect to secure a first-class nomination for a prominent man from that State, they would not discuss the question. Mr. Martin was asked about the matter, he said:

"I think we had better wait a day or two before we say anything. We are practically certain that we will get what we want from the White House, but until the President acts I would prefer not to discuss the question."

Further than this neither Representative Slemp nor Mr. Martin would give any indication of what they expect to secure.

SHOOTS BROTHER OFFICER

Policeman Resents Other's Attention to His Daughter.

Houston, Tex., December 14.—Maunted Officer Lubbeck, of the city police force, today shot and probably fatally wounded James Pfe, also a mounted officer of the city police. Pfe was with Lubbeck's daughter on the street when the latter met them and opened fire. Miss Lubbeck ran to her father and endeavored to keep him from shooting.

The attentions of Pfe to Lubbeck's daughter were objectionable to Lubbeck.

PAUL JONES DISABLED

Wireless Message Says Destroyer Is in Trouble.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 14.—A wireless message from Point Aguello, intercepted here today, states that the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones had become disabled off that point today and was in tow of the destroyer Goldsborough. The Paul Jones was on her way to San Pedro from San Francisco, in company with the Goldsborough and the Rowan. Nothing is known regarding the nature of the accident to the vessel.

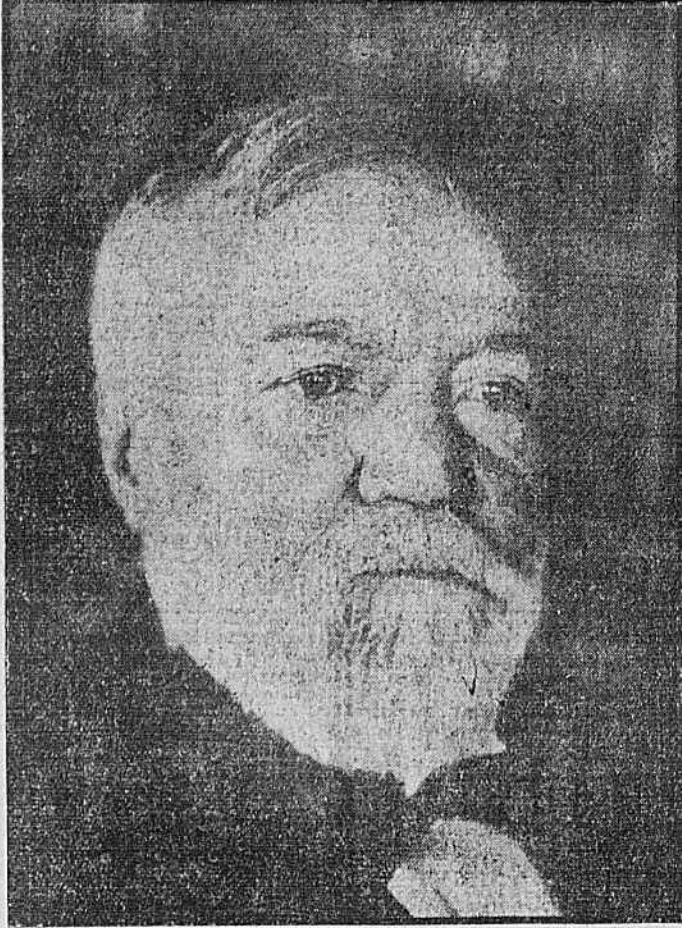
CARNEGIE GIVES \$10,000,000 TO PROMOTE PEACE OF WORLD

Brings Total of His Benefactions Up to \$180,000,000.

SINGLE PURPOSE OF LATEST GIFT

He Wants Money Used to Hasten Abolition of International War—With That Accomplished, It Will Be Used to Eradicate Other Evils.

CARNEGIE GIVES \$10,000,000 TO PROMOTE PEACE OF WORLD



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

COURT DECORUM IS SWEEP ASIDE BOLTING PLANS TO IMPROVE OFFICE

Men and Women Shout and Weep When Hattie LeBlanc Is Acquitted.

VERDICT A POPULAR ONE SOME CHANGES PROPOSED

Court Refuses to Hold Her as Witness Against Mrs. Glover.

Cambridge, Mass., December 14.—Hattie LeBlanc's pathetic plea that she be allowed to go back to her home in West Aitchat, C. B. with her father, was granted to-day, when a jury, after deliberating an hour and a half, decided that she was not guilty of the murder of Clarence F. Glover, a laundryman at Waltham.

The verdict was a popular one—so popular that the traditional decorum of a Massachusetts court was swept aside, while men and women cheered, shouted and wept for sheer joy. The demonstration continued for fifteen or twenty minutes, and the court officials were utterly powerless to stem the tide of enthusiasm. The crowd in the corridors took up the cheers of the throng that was packed in the courtroom, and there came answering cheers from a company of men, then 2,000 men and women who had assembled on the quadrangle in front of the courthouse and in the surrounding streets of East Cambridge.

Immediately after the girl had been discharged from custody Assistant District Attorney Wier, endeavored to persuade Judge Bond to hold Hattie as a witness to give evidence before the grand jury, which might warrant the indictment of Mrs. Lillian M. Glover, the widow of the murdered man, who had been accused by counsel for the defense of being the real culprit in the case.

Evidence Insufficient. Judge Bond declined to grant the request, saying that the evidence presented against Mrs. Glover in the present trial was insufficient to convict, and that if a jury in his court should convict on such evidence the judge would set aside the verdict. Last spring Mrs. Glover was acquitted of a charge of being an accessory after the fact.

Mrs. Glover was not in court when the verdict of the jury was returned. When informed at her Waltham home of the result she received the news coldly.

"Does it surprise you?" she was asked. "Well, no," she replied. "I can't say that it does. This has been a very funny trial right through. Hattie was accused of the crime, but in reality it was tried for it."

It was with weeping and mingled feelings of fear, suspense and hope, that the little French-Canadian girl of seventeen years stood in the dock of the criminal court and gazed at the impassive faces of a jury of farmers and mechanics. When, amid an intense stillness, from the lips of the jury's foreman came the words: "Not guilty."

The crowd that jammed every inch of space in the courtroom broke into loud cheering, and the defendant sank back into her seat beside Mrs. Warrack, the matron of the Cambridge jail, rested her head upon the matron's shoulder and both girl and woman wept tears of joy.

When word was passed around that the jury was coming in Hattie braced herself for the ordeal, but as the jury filed into their seats she shuddered, leaned her head on Mrs. Warrack's shoulder and both the prisoner and her guardian began to cry.

The jury was polled in the customary manner and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

SOME LARGE FEES PAID

While Superintendent of the Water Works, Mr. Bolling worked out the plans for the settling basins, and supervised their construction, giving his services merely for the salary paid by the city to a department head. At 3 per cent, the engineering fees on the job would have amounted to \$25,000, the city having paid Mr. Bryant about \$17,000 in fees on the High School building.

Then came the plan to erect a municipal electric plant. The city retained Consulting Engineer Trafford

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TALKS TO SHOPPERS

You certainly do not gain by waiting, and the sooner you do your buying the choice of goods and service will be yours.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Brings Total of His Benefactions Up to \$180,000,000.

SINGLE PURPOSE OF LATEST GIFT

He Wants Money Used to Hasten Abolition of International War—With That Accomplished, It Will Be Used to Eradicate Other Evils.

Carnegie Gifts Reach \$180,000,000

New York, December 14.—Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the furtherance of international peace brings the total of his benefactions to something like \$180,000,000. The endowment announced to-day is second in size only to three others of his—the \$10,000,000 foundation for the advancement of teaching made in 1905 and increased to \$15,000,000 in 1908; the \$10,000,000 endowment of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh; and the \$10,000,000 fund for the establishment of the Carnegie Institute in Washington. Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries during the past twenty years are estimated at \$30,000,000 for the United States and \$17,000,000 abroad.

Following is a list of his largest known benefactions:

Library	\$5,000,000
Educational foundations	53,000,000
Pittsburgh Institute	16,000,000
Washington Institute	12,000,000
Peace foundation	10,000,000
Scottish universities	10,000,000
Hero funds	5,000,000
Carnegie Steel Company employees	5,000,000
Dunfermline endowment	5,000,000
Politechnic School, Pittsburgh	2,000,000
Peace Temple at The Hague	1,750,000
Allied Engineers' Societies	1,500,000
Bureau American Republics	750,000
Small colleges in United States	20,000,000
Miscellaneous in United States (estimated)	20,000,000
Miscellaneous in Europe (estimated)	2,500,000
Total	\$179,550,000

Mr. Carnegie's latest endowment widens the gap between him and John D. Rockefeller, who alone rivals the retired steel master in his public benefactions. A conservative estimate places Mr. Carnegie's gifts to institutions at \$120,000,000. All but a small part of this was for educational purposes.

Washington, D. C., December 14.—Surrounded by twenty-seven trustees of his choosing, comprising former Cabinet members, ex-ambassadors, college presidents, lawyers and educators, Andrew Carnegie today transferred \$10,000,000 in 3 per cent mortgage bonds, value \$15,000,000, to be devoted primarily to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between nations and such friction as may impede the progress and happiness of man.

When was between nations shall have ceased the fund is to be applied to such altruistic purposes as will "best in man his glorious ascent onward and upward." The beneficent of the most degrading evil or evils that harass mankind.

As Mr. Carnegie read an informal deed of trust announcing at length the general purpose of his gift, there was prolonged applause. He then explained the incidents which inspired the giving of the money at this time, and declared with emphasis that if the English-speaking nations of the United States and Great Britain once consolidated their movement for international peace, the success of the measure in the rest of the world would be assured. That Great Britain stood ready to cooperate with this country, Mr. Carnegie said he felt certain, and all that was now needed, he added, was the concurrence of the President and Senate in promulgating the movement on behalf of the United States.

Resolution of Thanks. A resolution of thanks was presented by Joseph H. Choate, former United States ambassador to Great Britain, which was adopted, and John L. Caldwell, of New York, proposed that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the subject of the organization of the body of trustees, the form of charter to be obtained and other details of organization. This was likewise adopted.

Senator Elihu Root, of New York, was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and James Barry Scott, Solicitor of the State Department, was chosen permanent secretary of the board of trustees until a more definite organization shall have been effected.

Mr. Carnegie declared, "perhaps more than any other man, has given constant thought and study" to plans for the development of international peace.

Exactly what purposes will be served by the gift of \$15,000,000 and its estimated annual income of \$500,000 none of the trustees could say, as the whole project has been brought forward under the most general terms, leaving wide discretion and comprehension in the trustees in the fulfillment of the premises of the gift.

President Taft has consented to an honorary president of the foundation.

Montague a Trustee.

The trustees of the fund are United States Senator Elihu Root, Secretary of State and ex-Secretary of War, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, New York,

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